

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

A Few Notions!

Belt Buckles.
Jewels metal belt buckles,
40 different styles, new today
Choice 25c

Stick Pins.
250 different style stick pins
the best we ever offered, 25c
quality,
Choice 10c

Brushes.
Shoe and clothes brushes, the
regular 25c quality only.
15c each or 2 for 25c

Stamped Linens.
Home stitched linen tray cloths
fine quality, actual worth 35c
Only 25c

Cut Work.
Round and square cut work
stand covers, worth 35c
Only 25c each

Cut work scarf, stand covers,
the finest assortment we have
had to show, your choice
50c each

Sofa Pillow Covers.
Here are the prices, come and
see what they are.
15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1 each.

Down Pillows
and Live Geese Feather pil-
lows at lowest prices.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.
84, 86, 88, Main St.

Giant Paschal
Celery

Is the finest in the world,
and one trial will con-
vince you of the fact.
My "Sweet Clover
Cream" is superior in
quality, as very many
people know, and we
have plenty of it.
A full line of New
Canned Goods which
will please the most ex-
acting.

M. V. N. BRAMAN,
101 Main Street.
Telephone 220.

A Leading Chemist Says:

He can make coal as good
as PITCHER COAL, but he
can't have the purest of carbon
in it.
If you want to know the
value of hydrogen and
oxygen in coal, let me
show you. Here be any slate, iron
ore, or in the principals, the
coal will be like the other.
coal will clinker, wear out
poorly, in short
it's a poor thing.
Perfect combustion—One
place only.

W. C. BAXTER & CO.,
Tel. 257-3, 53 HOLDEN ST.

Do you want some fresh

Flour or coarse oatmeal, Novebor
bat flakes, bolted or granulated corn
meal, white flour in bulk. Old grain
mill flour in 10 lb. bags. Several kinds of
roll-raising buckwheat flour in packages
or the best things in bulk. Our
Graham flour can't be beat. Our
pastry flour. You can get the kind
you want to ask for at prices that
beat a competition. You will also find
a fresh variety of cereals on our shelves.
Try our P. R. Oats in glasses, In-
gredients cream and blue maple syrup
and be convinced.
Fresh flax meal today.

19 Eagle Street

H. A. Sherman.

CONGRESS MEETS

**Distinguished People Crowd
the Galleries.**

**Exhaustive Message From the
President. Resolution to
Investigate War.**

CONGRESS CONVENES.
Elaborate Scenes in the Senate. Dip-
lomatics Attended in Numbers.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Congress reassembled today at noon under circumstances unusual in public interest. The same Congress six months ago with war fought and won, came together again for the first legislative considerations of questions developed by the eventful months just passed. As usual at Washington was out to the ceremonies. The weather was excellent. Exceedingly at noon Speaker Reed's gavel fell. The scene within the hall was animated, bright and picturesque.

The Senate chamber today presented an animated scene. The galleries were filled with visitors. The desks of members were loaded with magnificent flowers: nothing more beautiful or elaborate was seen in the Senate for many years. British and Chinese ambassadors, attaches and other members of the diplomatic corps, Lord Haverhill, chief representative of Great Britain on joint high commission, J. Gordon Cochrane of Boston, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davis and other members of the commission were also on the floor. Vice President Hobart rapped for order promptly at noon. Rev. Mr. Milburn, blind chaplain returned devout and reverent thanks for God's goodness to us as a nation. There were 67 senators present.

Representative Sulzer of New York, democratic member of the house committee on military affairs, has introduced a resolution authorizing and directing the committee on military affairs to investigate the war department and conduct of the Spanish-American war. The resolution was referred to the house committee on military affairs.

The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to congress the estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. These estimates, including permanent annual appropriations aggregate \$535,048,37 as against \$502,870,513 for the fiscal year of 1899.

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—Notwithstanding the added burden rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity. Indicated by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufactures have been productive, agriculture has yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded. Recent legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the treasury receipts by the amount estimated by the treasury department. The financial condition of the government has been successfully administered. Its credit advanced to the first rank while its currency has been maintaining at the highest standard. Military service under a common flag and a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relations of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination of the country by involving far-reaching consequences, which will require the earnest attention of the Congress.

In my last annual message, very full consideration was given to the question of the independence of Cuba, and the Cuban question as being one of the most important with which we have been confronted. The consideration of this question has been the subject of the views broadly expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded, the practical inadmissibility of the independence of Cuba, and the fact that the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contending parties, in favor of one or the other party, and for the annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the interests of the United States, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The month brought little sign of progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administration set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the largest extent of territory held by the insurgents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados, despite the reiterated protestations made in that regard. The situation, therefore, which had preceded it. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of success could have been made. The situation, therefore, which had preceded it. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of success could have been made. The situation, therefore, which had preceded it. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of success could have been made.

stranded millions of our people, strangers hardly less necessities than themselves. By the end of December the mortality among them had reached a point where the estimates of the Spanish authorities placed the deaths at many times the number of those who had been reported. The three General Weyler's decree of concentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for forcibly carrying contributions raised in this country and distributed under the directions of the consul general and the several consuls, by night and in the most secret manner, to the reconcentrados. The scene of the suffering of the people was a sight to which many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

The war continued on the old footing without any change in the only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier 10 years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of their combatants and the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one would venture to conjecture.

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Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was spared to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this object continued actively with the government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba, with a view to effecting the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked so that the reconcentrados, returning to their homes and aided by united American and Spanish efforts, might be put in a way to support themselves and, by orderly resumption of the well-nigh destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute to the restoration of the peace and well-being. Negotiations were carried on for some little time at Madrid, but in the offer by the Spanish government, which could not be regarded as inadequate. It was proposed to consider the preparation of peace to the insurgents in small, yet to be conveyed under the autonomous decrees of November, 1897, but without impairment in any wise of the constitutional power of the Spanish government, which, to that end, would grant an armistice. If collected by the insurgents for such time as the general in chief might deem it expedient.

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Special Underwear Sale

We have a few cases heavy wool underwear left from our wholesale stock and to close out quickly offer the entire lot as per our corner window at bargain prices.

No. 491 85c.
Is a single breasted natural wool, sizes 34 to 40 and well worth \$1 a garment. We have a good quantity and can fit all sizes.

No. 492 \$1
Is a camel's hair, double back and front shirt and drawers, extra heavy and well worth \$1.25 the garment.

Heavy Hosiery
To match, 15c, 25c and 35c the pair. Good underwear and hosiery are often times life preservers.

C. H. Cutting & Co.
Cutting Corner. Wholesalers-Retailers.

Ready for the Holiday Trade

Watch our Holiday Novelties at special prices. We can save you money on your holiday presents, as well as on prescriptions, patent medicines and all other goods found in a first class drug store.

Below is a list of our many bargains,

Mellan's Food, 75c size	55c	Brown's Sarsaparilla \$1 size	66c
Mellan's Food, 50c size	24c	Pinkham's Compound, \$1 size	66c
Malted Milk, 50c size	38c	Green's Nervura, \$1 size	66c
Malted Milk, \$1 size	75c	Paine's Celery Compound, \$1 size	66c
Malted Milk, 35c size	\$3.00	Purittans, \$1 size	66c
Maltine Preparations, \$1.00 size	75c	Booth's Hygiene, \$1 size	66c
Maki Tea, 25c size	17c	Quinine Pills 2 gr., 5c per doz. 6 doz. 25c	25c
Carter's Little Liver Pills, 25c size	12c	A 50c lamb's wool sponge	25c
Cartoris, (genuine) 35c size	23c	A 50c chamomile skin	25c
Blood, 50c size	33c	Chest protectors	50 and 75c
Blood Cordial, 50c size	33c	One Box Pure Glycerine Soap, 4 cakes	15c
Blood, Iron and Wine, 50c size	33c	Hot water bags, 50c size	33c
Bacon's Celery King, 50c size	40c	Hot water bags \$1 size	50c
A large bottle of Lavender, Violet, Florida or Cologne Water,	40c	Atomizers, regular price \$1.00, our price,	50c
One Quart Best Bay Rum	50c	A Razor, regular price \$1, our price	75c
A two-ounce bottle of the best Extract Vanilla, Orange or Lemon	25c	A Razor, regular price \$1.50, our price 1.00	75c
Hood's Sarsaparilla, \$1 size	66c	A Razor, regular price \$2.50, our price 1.50	75c
Dana's	\$1 size	A Razor, regular price \$5, our price \$3.	75c

JOHN H. C. PRATT,
The Pioneer Cut-Price Druggist,
30 Main St. Opp. State St.

SACRIFICES IN FURNITURE.

Cash or Installment.
New kitchen stoves and ranges, from \$15.00 to \$35.00
New parlour stoves, " " 20.00 to 12.00
Second hand kitchen stoves, " " 10.00 to 15.00
Second hand parlour stoves, " " 10.00 to 15.00
Remember the place 85 Center St. Flaherty block, near Eagle St.
GREENBURG & BOUCHARD.

Watches. For Christmas.
Nothing could be wiser or more acceptable for a Christmas Present than a nice watch. We have watches for the boy for \$2.50 up to \$10.00. We have ladies' watches in filled cases from \$10.00 to \$15.00. In solid gold, 16 kt, from \$20.00 to \$50.00. We have them in the Waltham, Elgin and Howard Movements. We guarantee every watch.
L. M. BARNES,
The Jeweler. 5 Wilson House Block.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

Commencing MONDAY, December 5, we will make big reductions in all our Hats, trimmed or untrimmed. Feathers, Plumes, Wings, Velvets, Ribbons, Etc.
All New Goods Bought This Season.
HARPER & GAGNON,
5 Bank Street.

P. J. BOLAND
Tailor. Importer.
Our large line of Foreign and Domestic wools for fall and winter wear is now ready for your inspection. An early inspection will be advantageous to you as the line is now complete. A new line of fancy vestings just received which are very smart.

Boland Block, Main and Bank Sts

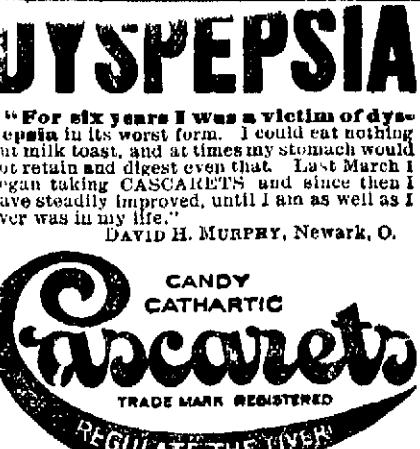
A Divided House.

Parker enthusiasts are making an effort to force him to run for mayor on nominations. Mr. Parker has not given his consent to this movement. It was said a mass meeting would be called for tomorrow night, but the call has not been issued.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE



Talk happiness. The world is sad enough without your woe. No path is wholly rough.
Look for the places that are smooth and clear
And speak of those to rest the weary ear
Of earth, and rest by one continuous strain
Of human discontent and grief and pain.
Talk faith. The world is better off with-
out
Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt.
If you have faith in God or man or self,
Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall
come.
No one will grieve because your lips are
dumb.
Talk health. The dreary, never changing
tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.
You cannot charm or interest or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease.
Say you are well or all is well with you,
And God shall hear your words and make
them true.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Woman's Home
Companion.



Characteristics of Fugitive Criminals as Aids in Identification.
Among the curiosities in the detective branch of the New York police department is a small collection of scrapbooks such as are used in business houses to file invoices and by collectors of newspaper clippings. Visitors to the detective bureau see the rogues' gallery, hear the gruesome tales connected with the men and women whose pictures make the collection, and as they pass out the room through the wicket door which leads to the door they pass but never see the scrapbooks. To the detective department these books are of great service, because they contain the circulars which have been received from other police departments giving descriptions of fugitives from justice and people who are "missing."
The collection contains the names and descriptions of men who have been captured and are now doing "time" for their misdemeanors, and of some who are still at large dodging and hiding and living in constant dread of being arrested. There are pictures with minute details as to personal appearance, habits, manners and peculiarities of men in all walks of life who are wanted for all imaginable crimes, and a glance at the circulars shows how completely the fugitive criminal must disguise himself to escape the detective. Beards are taken off or allowed to grow, while scars may be concealed and new ones may be made, the use of glasses may be dispensed with in some instances and glasses may be worn by those who do not require them for the purpose of disguise. Features may be changed so that it would be difficult to recognize the person and defects in speech or pronunciation may be concealed, but there are certain characteristics of most people which cannot be hid, and these are usually looked for in the police circulars by those who are on the alert for the fugitive. One of these circulars describes a runaway thief, giving all points as to age, height, complexion, eyes, etc., and contains also this remark: "Walks with head down and long stride; talks always in a deep, coarse tone and very slowly. He always struggles in drinking whisky."
A murderer is described as an "all around bad man" who would steal lead pipe or blow a whistle and uses an oath with nearly every word.
"This man," says one circular, "will talk loud and put on a bold front where he thinks people are timid, but when cornered he is a coward. He is a coward."
Under the picture of a female looking, burly man who is wanted for murder is this information, "He will apply for work as a horsehoeer and work a few days and then go on a drunk."
A criminal description is given of a middle aged man who is wanted for forgery, and under the heading of "General Remarks" the circular states: "Walks fast, with loping step. Will raise his shoulders and throw his head back at intervals while engaged in conversation."
A man who was once well known in social and financial circles in the city where he lived and who is now wanted there for embezzlement, is minutely described in a circular which contains also a well executed portrait of the fugitive. "He has the ways of a gentleman. While sitting he often places one foot under the chair."
Among the hundreds who are spoken of in the circulars the following is a sample of the "easy" kind, because the fugitive can by no means conceal his identity: "His mouth is a slit in his face. Has no lips. His ears have no lobes. He drags his feet when he walks and has great difficulty in looking one square in the face. He has never been in prison, but looks like a convict in citizen's clothes."
"That man," said a police official, "must leave the country to keep out of the pen."
"This man's weakness," reads one circular, "is neckties and jewelry. He will go hungry to buy showy things to wear." A paragraph of that kind looks strange in connection with the description of a man who is wanted for burglary.—New York Tribune.

Among the novelties in winter waists is a Norfolk outwary with a deep yoke front. Military effects continue to appear among winter basque bodices, jackets and coats.
Nearly all the long Russian circular capes are finished with a deep flounce at the edge.
Some of the latest French basque bodices have oddly scalloped, open fronts, with fancifully finished sleeve tops to match.
The velvet ladies' cloth in exquisite light and deep colors is imported. It is figured with small or medium sized dots in silk chenille.
One of the very popular winter skirt models is formed with five goss, slash shaped at the top and a deep circular lower part, edged at the hem with two narrow ruffles.
Unlike those worn seasons ago, the new winter redingotes do not meet down the front; but, while reaching to the skirt hem at the back, they, with but few exceptions, have the rounded fronts which fashion so much affects.
Redingotes are one of the most fashionable, plush and smart looking of the popular fashions of the winter. From "crumpled" are sent over (lebu shaped) capes, sack coats and cutaway jackets formed of these rather short pelts.
Fashionable modesties are now closing many of their dress skirts at the back, or else they place the placket on the left side of the front breadth under a trimmed tab, a passacorte device or other decoration that conceals the means of egress and ingress.
A plain cloth dress of one becoming coat, trimmed simply with narrow band and small tailor buttons and silk lined, if possible, is by all means the first and best choice where the season's outfit is in any degree limited and no great variety of gowns possible.
All the new gowns are much larger than they have been for several years, and the greater portion of them turn back from the face directly in front, with a sparkling gem set buckle holding a cluster of soft, erect plumes and a curved capey leather in the center.—New York Post.

ABE LINCOLN SAID.
"You Can Deceive All the People Some of the Time
Some of the People All of the Time, But Not All the People All of the Time."
The assertions made by our witty President are so comprehensive and so sweeping that the reader is inclined to wonder if Lincoln's classes of mankind, particularly so if any pronounced opinions are held about medicinal preparations. There has been so much humbug, so much "snake oil," that nearly all the people are deceived nearly all the time. What North Adams people demanded from proprietary medicines was evidence from local residents. Doan's Kidney Pills give this. Here is our example:
Mr. William McComb, Blacksmith, residing on Grand street, Adams, says: "For 5 years I suffered from kidney complaint and during the time tried nearly everything to get relief. In place of growing better I was continually growing worse and made up my mind to stop using medicine until I knew something about it. I had a very severe attack in the winter of 1897 and was complaining about it to Joseph Cardinal who happened to visit my shop. He advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, saying they had cured him, when doctors even failed. I made careful inquiry and deciding to try the remedy I went to a drug store and got a box. When I commenced the treatment I turned my body quickly I was rewarded with sharp, shooting pains in the small of the back, if I stooped and picked up anything from the floor it hurt severely and I had to resort to little mechanical maneuvers with my arms to save myself from actual pain, nearly every move I made. I have got out of bed in the morning feeling as if I had slept on a pile of stones and to add to the trouble difficulty with the kidney secretions set in. After using two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills all the trouble disappeared, but to make matters certain I took a third box and today my kidneys are as sound and regular in their action as when I was a boy 5 years old. It is some months since I stopped the treatment and I have no indication of any return. To relate my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills is a sufficient endorsement to give that remedy."
Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Boy Cared For—A Curious Happening's Happenings—Home Labor Recognized.

HOME LABOR RECOGNIZED.
For some time the workmen of the town have felt the street railroad company when there is snow to be shoveled or any other common work to be done on that part of the road which is in this town. Such work has usually been done by gangs brought from North Adams and it was finally decided to appeal to the company for a change. George Williams was consequently delegated by those interested to see President Richmond in their behalf, and this he did a few days ago. When the case had been stated Mr. Richmond said the company would be very glad to employ Williamstown men on the work to be done here, not only because their claim was just, but because it would also be an advantage to the company, particularly in the case of snow blockades, when under the former system nothing could be done here till Adams. The men who are looking for this kind of work are much pleased by the manner in which their request was received and when called upon will endeavor to show the company that no mistake has been made. A list of the men desiring to work on the road will be kept and when their services are needed a telephone message will be sent to the office of Waterman & Moore and the men will be notified to report at once. This arrangement ought to prove very satisfactory.

A CURIOUS HAPPENING.

A curious accident happened a few days ago in connection with news sent by two local correspondents of papers in the same city outside of this state. Their reports contained accounts of the same happening, but one of them went astray and failed to reach the newspaper office. Ordinarily this would result in that paper being "scooped," but strangely enough the other correspondent in a fit of absent-mindedness directed his butler to his competitor's paper. The result was consequently all right while the paper that should have had the news was left out in the cold.

BOY CARED FOR.

Herbert, the eight-year-old son of George Adams, Jr., colored, was committed Saturday to the charge of the state board of lunacy and charity. He was brought in to court by Constable Dumfrey, and State Agent Charles K. Morton was present to consider his case. The boy's father is in jail and it was shown that the boy was growing up under very bad conditions.

A regular meeting of Williams lodge, F. and A. M., will be held Wednesday evening and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.
A. E. Evans has bought Albert Kemp's house and lot on Southworth avenue and will take possession at once. Mr. Kemp has a position in Buffalo and his family will go to that city to live.

A meeting of the public school teachers was held Saturday afternoon and was well attended.
George Boynton, who has been working for the Fitchburg railroad at Mechanicville, N. Y., has been transferred to the local yard, where he will be employed as night machinist.

The measles are having quite a run in some parts of the town. The disease entered C. D. Phelps' family and seven members were sick in bed at one time. It made the house seem like a small hospital.
Green River grange will hold its annual election Friday evening, December 16, and it is hoped all the members will endeavor to be present.

The military company which was organized during the war, and which held weekly drills in the opera house for some time, has disbanded. The war is over and the passion for "sojering" is not so great as it was. The boys did good work while they kept together, but as their enthusiasm waned it was seen to be unwise to try to keep up the organization.

Letters are advertised at the post-office for Mrs. Sarah Adams, Miss Conklin, Thilspoon, Cote, Bertha Fowler, Henry H. Gardner, Hierarchy, Mrs. J. Latimer, George B. Swan, Mrs. Jacob Wendell and Nelson Gate.

The Mark Hopkins club will have a treat this evening when its honorary president, N. H. Sabin, will give a talk on some of the things of special interest which he saw in Europe last winter. The talk will be very interesting and instructive and every member of the club should be present.

Col. A. L. Hopkins' mare, which was taken sick in James McIntosh's blacksmith shop Friday, was taken home Saturday by J. C. Northrup, superintendent of Colonel Hopkins' farm. Great improvement in the animal's condition had taken place under the treatment of Dr. McDowell of North Adams and no serious results are looked for.

Patrons of the postoffice feel that a lamp should be placed in the vestibule, which is a rather disagreeable place in the evening. Not only are people's coats exposed to the most ruthless treatment, but persons passing in or out are liable to have their noses flattened if they get too close to the wrong door. The call for light cannot be considered unreasonable in this instance.

The members of the Jolly Boys' social club were pleasantly entertained a few evenings ago at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lansing.

Mrs. M. Smith and son have returned to their home in Castleton, N. Y., after a visit of a few weeks at the home of her brother, W. J. Crowe.

A regular meeting of Gale Hose company will be held this evening.
Neyland and Quinn advertise a horse for sale.
A number of young people went to North Adams Friday night to attend the social and dance given by the



Easy to Buy
Easy to Cook
Easy to Eat
Easy to Digest
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

DR. C. T. KINSMAN,
Dentist.
Noyes block, Spring street, Williamstown.

DR. CHARLES D. TEFTE,
Dentist.
Water, corner Main Street, Williamstown, Mass.

A Ton of Comfort

Goes with every ton of coal
which leaves our yard. Our

Pittston Coal

Is free from stone or slate
and is economical.

Frederick Mather, Agt

Office in D. W. Noyes' store,
Spring Street, Williamstown.

Pastime social club.
"The Highwayman" at the Wilson theater Saturday night was witnessed by a good sized delegation from this town.
Carl Smith went to Vassar college the latter part of the week to attend a hop.
Charles Prindle was in Boston a few days last week on business and to visit his sister.
Mrs. Cleghorn of North Adams has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Severance.

FOR SALE
A horse, cheap. Neyland & Quinn.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"I saw rather a funny thing this morning coming in on the train," said a down town merchant. "There was a man just ahead of me in the smoker with his head out of the window, smoking a pipe.
"Suddenly without warning the bowl parted from the stem and fell to the ground. Without a moment's hesitation he threw the stem after it and then followed it with his tobacco pouch. Then he settled back into his seat and smiled to himself.
"My friend," said he, as he glanced to see a look of amused inquiry upon my face, "I am not crazy; merely a philosopher. When I lost the bowl of my pipe, the stem was of no further use to me. The finder of the bowl will need a stem, hence I threw out the stem, which was valueless to me. The pipe without tobacco would be a cross to a lover of the weed, so I threw out my tobacco pouch. My actions were simply the natural outcome of profound mental calculation on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number."
"A moment later he gave a start and exclaimed:
"By Jove, I forgot the matches!"
"I mildly suggested that the fortunate finder could probably borrow a match.
"True," said he, "but, all the same, I wish that I had thought about them. In all profound calculations one must grasp the entire subject to produce a harmonious whole."
"I am satisfied that that party will be heard from some day, but whether is an organizer of a new political party or the discoverer of a new brand of soap, I am unable to say."—Detroit Free Press.

He went into a store to buy a book. The pretty maiden at the counter there half smiled as she bestowed on him a look.
The girl smiled him from his toes until his hair.
He handed fifty books, for which he cared.
No more than if they'd been the merest trifle.
He lingered just because the maiden stared.
He felt that he'd become an awful flirt.

A glass hung on the wall behind him, and therein at last he saw his mirrored face.
Some soot upon his nose had chanced to land.
In seven seconds he had quit the place.
—Chicago News.

TO CURE CONSTIPATION FOREVER.
Take Cascaree Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. It cures constipation and makes you feel like a new man.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has B. Q. on each tablet.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE
Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 25c and 50c Trial size free. At all druggists.

THAT JOYFUL FEELING.
With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

END OF A ROMANCE.

November's raw air warned negligent householders that it was time to lay in their winter's supply of coal, and every where up and down the wind swept length of the city's residence streets rattling coal troughs barred the pedestrian's path and discharged their black torrents into insatiable sidewalk scuttles. Mrs. Matthews, who lived on quiet but highly select Prospect street, had ordered ten tons of coal put into her cellar, and the first instalment had arrived—a two ton load—got to the crest of the steep, narrow street by much hard pulling on the part of the horses and stentorian shouting on the part of their Irish driver.
"Mr. Coal Man!" cried Mrs. Matthews from the up stairs bay window. "Be sure you close the coal scuttle when you go. Don't leave it open. It is so large somebody might fall in."
"Yes, mum," assented the driver, raising his grimy face and smiling in the dazzling way that distinguishes coal heavers and negroes. Then, with a perversity as subtly unconscious as that of inanimate objects themselves he went away when he had finished his task, leaving the iron lid of the scuttle leaning against the side of the house.
Three or four minutes later a small, dapper, nicely dressed young man stepped out of the street door next to the Matthews' and turned to make his final adieu to a lady, slightly faded, but still young, who had accompanied him to the threshold. He backed away, bowing and holding his hat politely and jauntily a few inches above his head. Just as the final "Thank you; goodbye!" had escaped his lips and the door had closed upon the lady the young man whirled around, hovered for a fatal, agonizing instant upon the yawning edge of the coal hole and disappeared. Mr. Dennis Murphy, happening to turn his head at the same moment and beholding the sudden ingulfment of the young gentleman, uttered but the two words, "Howly murther!" and lashing his steeds into clumsy, galloping flight disappeared with terrific clatter down the cobble paved hill.
But Mr. Murphy was not the only witness of the tragic disappearance of the young man who had emerged from 82. Miss Minerva Matthews had stepped for a moment at the little table in the bay window to get a book of verse, from which she wished to make a quotation. At the precise moment, when she laid her hand upon the volume, her eyes, carelessly lifted after the unobtrusive manner of one in deep thought, had beheld a young man sink apparently into the earth, directly in front of the quiet, respectable house in which she and her mother and her maiden aunt kept themselves aloof from the world.
Miss Minerva did not scream. She simply said, "Mother!" But the manner in which she uttered that word was infinitely more startling than any inarticulate outcry could possibly have been.
Mrs. Matthews came scurrying out of her room with a face as closely approximating an animated interrogation point as might well be.
"Mother! A man has just fallen into our coal scuttle!"
Mrs. Matthews gasped convulsively and collapsed into a chair. Twice she tried to frame articulate words, but the shock had been too great. She could only choke and clutch and unclench her slender, transparent hands. If those same delicate hands could have closed just then upon the brawny throat of Mr. Dennis Murphy, they would have left him little breath indeed for protestation.
Minerva saw that her mother was practically helpless for the time being, and that whatever was to be done in the emergency must be done by herself. Even at the height of the second story she could hear the unwilling and unwelcome intruder blundering and stumbling and rattling about in the dark coal bin as he aimlessly sought some egress.
"I will go down to him, mother. I will explain!" she cried. "Oh, the carelessness of that detestable coal man!"
Miss Minerva Matthews fled down stairs as fast as she could go. But as she opened the door at the head of the cellar stairway she stopped for a moment and shuddered from head to foot. It was like the initial plunge of the swimmer into cold water. After that the worst of the terrible shrinking was over. She picked up her skirts and darted down into the twilight of the cellar.
The coal bin was a large one and was bounded up to within a foot or two of the beams overhead. There was a vertically sliding door in sections, two of which—there were three of them—had been dropped into place after the arrival of the coal. The big bin was therefore practically "a tight box," and the young man who had fallen into it, not understanding its construction, was most securely imprisoned. It was vast to his credit (so Minerva thought) that he did not raise a terrible outcry, demanding to be released. Surely he must be a young man of the best breeding to confine himself so considerably to undemonstrative excursions around the coal heap!

Then they both laughed weakly. Minerva snatched the remaining section of the door away, and the young man slid tottering out upon the cellar floor, with a small avalanche of released coal.

"It was all our fault!" cried Minerva. "We ought to have watched that wretched coal man and seen that he put the cover over the scuttle."
"No, it was my fault," objected the young man. "I ought to have had my eyes about me. I had no business to be walking backward on the street. I—, but, really, Miss!"
"Matthews," interposed Minerva, noting his questioning hesitation.
"Really, Miss Matthews," looking at his grimy hands and besmirched linen, "I feel so dreadfully dirty that I am going to ask you for the love of humanity to get me an old pan or basin to wash this stuff off in."
"Come right upstairs," said Minerva bluntly.
"No, no; I might encounter somebody—beg your pardon for the seeming insinuation. But, you know, I had to encounter you, and I feel toward you a sense of gratitude for my deliverance that overrides all other feeling. Isn't there a laundry tub or something where I could make a preliminary toilet?"
Minerva led the way into the basement laundry, where there were set tubs, running water and plenty of soap. "I'll run up stairs for towels," she said, and so made a timely escape with the geyser of laughter that was gushing up in her throat. She fled into the kitchen closet, shut the door tight and collapsed, with the cook's old wrapper pressed against her face. "Oh, I'm so glad auntie isn't home today, or Katherine!" she gasped. "What would I do, the hysterical dear!" She was in a fit of suppressed laughter a minute or two, and then broke forth and darted up stairs for the towels. Mrs. Matthews met her at the head of the stairs.
"Don't speak a word to me, mother," panted Minerva. "Don't! I shall explode!"
She dashed into the bathroom, caught up a couple of towels and sped down cellar again.

The laundry was empty. The outside basement door, standing ajar into the little back yard, told the story. The young man had fled.

Minerva mechanically gathered up a pair of mournful cuffs that had rolled under the shadow of the tubs. Their jewelry was of the most modern kind—smoked pearl—but the linen was fine in texture and quality. "I guess he must have been a gentleman as far as he went," mused the girl. She turned the cuffs this way and that and peered inside, but there was no name, no clasp.

Then, with that wonderfully swift, prophetic intuition of a woman, Minerva Matthews sighed and exclaimed under her breath:
"Poor Miss Atherton!"
It was Miss Atherton who lived next door.—Portland Transcript.

Wildcat on Toast.
There is no accounting for tastes. What suits the palate of one may be little esteemed by another. An English traveler and sportsman had recommended to him when he was in Morocco a variety of game which he would not be very keen for at home. His informant was a soldier, for no foreigner is allowed to travel in that country without such attendance.

He began telling marvelous stories of the game in the neighborhood, of the Sultan's army and of his own importance. One remark on cooking—for he was a gourmand—was worth repeating.
"There is," he said, "only one kind of game worth eating in Morocco—wildcat. Its taste is as the taste of all other varieties of game mixed. When once you have tasted wildcat, never will you eat anything again with pleasure."
Probably not. I should think it enough to poison most people, but I dared not say so. I merely proposed in a weak voice that I preferred old stewed with mustard and said. He said that ought to be good, too, but he had never tried it.

Why He Didn't Swear.
On the night of the "barber fete" at Newport John Kendrick Bangs and his little boy stood near a group of army officers and ladies. One of the torches illuminating the parapet went out during the evening. A girl in the group said the light next the darkness one should be put out, too, as it looked lonely without it. One of the young officers at once acted upon her suggestion, but in extinguishing the torch burned his finger. He bit his lips and said nothing. Mr. Bangs' small son looked on in amazement. "Papa," he said, "isn't that man an officer?"
"Yes."
"Then, papa, why didn't he swear?"
"Because, my son," said the father, "he is either a chaplain or a second lieutenant. If a chaplain, it would not be proper for him to do so, and if a second lieutenant he does not know how."
—Argonaut.

Wanted Results.
"H'm!" said the policeman. "I guess you'll have to investigate this."
"No, sir," explained the cynical citizen whose house had been broken into, "I don't want any investigation. What I want is for you to jump in and end out in a hurry who did it."—Week

DISPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS, and since then I have grown and improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. No. 25c. 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 311
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

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He began telling marvelous stories of the game in the neighborhood, of the Sultan's army and of his own importance. One remark on cooking—for he was a gourmand—was worth repeating.
"There is," he said, "only one kind of game worth eating in Morocco—wildcat. Its taste is as the taste of all other varieties of game mixed. When once you have tasted wildcat, never will you eat anything again with pleasure."
Probably not. I should think it enough to poison most people, but I dared not say so. I merely proposed in a weak voice that I preferred old stewed with mustard and said. He said that ought to be good, too, but he had never tried it.

Why He Didn't Swear.
On the night of the "barber fete" at Newport John Kendrick Bangs and his little boy stood near a group of army officers and ladies. One of the torches illuminating the parapet went out during the evening. A girl in the group said the light next the darkness one should be put out, too, as it looked lonely without it. One of the young officers at once acted upon her suggestion, but in extinguishing the torch burned his finger. He bit his lips and said nothing. Mr. Bangs' small son looked on in amazement. "Papa," he said, "isn't that man an officer?"
"Yes."
"Then, papa, why didn't he swear?"
"Because, my son," said the father, "he is either a chaplain or a second lieutenant. If a chaplain, it would not be proper for him to do so, and if a second lieutenant he does not know how."
—Argonaut.

Wanted Results.
"H'm!" said the policeman. "I guess you'll have to investigate this."
"No, sir," explained the cynical citizen whose house had been broken into, "I don't want any investigation. What I want is for you to jump in and end out in a hurry who did it."—Week

POLICE CIRCULARS.

Among the curiosities in the detective branch of the New York police department is a small collection of scrapbooks such as are used in business houses to file invoices and by collectors of newspaper clippings. Visitors to the detective bureau see the rogues' gallery, hear the gruesome tales connected with the men and women whose pictures make the collection, and as they pass out the room through the wicket door which leads to the door they pass but never see the scrapbooks. To the detective department these books are of great service, because they contain the circulars which have been received from other police departments giving descriptions of fugitives from justice and people who are "missing."
The collection contains the names and descriptions of men who have been captured and are now doing "time" for their misdemeanors, and of some who are still at large dodging and hiding and living in constant dread of being arrested. There are pictures with minute details as to personal appearance, habits, manners and peculiarities of men in all walks of life who are wanted for all imaginable crimes, and a glance at the circulars shows how completely the fugitive criminal must disguise himself to escape the detective. Beards are taken off or allowed to grow, while scars may be concealed and new ones may be made, the use of glasses may be dispensed with in some instances and glasses may be worn by those who do not require them for the purpose of disguise. Features may be changed so that it would be difficult to recognize the person and defects in speech or pronunciation may be concealed, but there are certain characteristics of most people which cannot be hid, and these are usually looked for in the police circulars by those who are on the alert for the fugitive. One of these circulars describes a runaway thief, giving all points as to age, height, complexion, eyes, etc., and contains also this remark: "Walks with head down and long stride; talks always in a deep, coarse tone and very slowly. He always struggles in drinking whisky."
A murderer is described as an "all around bad man" who would steal lead pipe or blow a whistle and uses an oath with nearly every word.
"This man," says one circular, "will talk loud and put on a bold front where he thinks people are timid, but when cornered he is a coward. He is a coward."
Under the picture of a female looking, burly man who is wanted for murder is this information, "He will apply for work as a horsehoeer and work a few days and then go on a drunk."
A criminal description is given of a middle aged man who is wanted for forgery, and under the heading of "General Remarks" the circular states: "Walks fast, with loping step. Will raise his shoulders and throw his head back at intervals while engaged in conversation."
A man who was once well known in social and financial circles in the city where he lived and who is now wanted there for embezzlement, is minutely described in a circular which contains also a well executed portrait of the fugitive. "He has the ways of a gentleman. While sitting he often places one foot under the chair."
Among the hundreds who are spoken of in the circulars the following is a sample of the "easy" kind, because the fugitive can by no means conceal his identity: "His mouth is a slit in his face. Has no lips. His ears have no lobes. He drags his feet when he walks and has great difficulty in looking one square in the face. He has never been in prison, but looks like a convict in citizen's clothes."
"That man," said a police official, "must leave the country to keep out of the pen."
"This man's weakness," reads one circular, "is neckties and jewelry. He will go hungry to buy showy things to wear." A paragraph of that kind looks strange in connection with the description of a man who is wanted for burglary.—New York Tribune.

Cold Comfort For Her Grace.
I have very little sympathy with the dowager duchess of Sutherland in the loss of her jewelry. What possible advantage to any civilized being is it to own \$200,000 worth of gems? Pearls, diamonds and other stones can now be so well imitated that it is impossible to distinguish real from cheap. I have no sympathy with the duchess in her loss. If she is poor, what real loss? If she is rich, what real loss? The effect is precisely the same if her gems are worn. At 8 per cent \$200,000 would produce \$2000 per annum. Probably the same jewels might be produced, if artificial stones were used, at a maximum cost of \$1,000. Why, then, not wear the latter and make \$2000 per annum? But if a lady does find her happiness in owning expensive jewelry, why marvel about with it and leave it in a bag on the rack of a railway carriage? What would be thought of anyone who did this with a bag containing this value in bank notes? The duchess only did what other ladies are in the habit of doing, and I do not suppose that we have any right to expect more wisdom in a duchess than in other ladies. It is the female habit of traveling about with expensive jewelry and leaving it about which I regard as foolish.—London Truth.

Oilcloth is the new material for papering ceilings, the term "paper" being used at present in a very elastic sense, signifying anything that can be put on walls or ceiling. The advantage of an oilcloth ceiling is readily discernible, as data, like gold, is sure to rise, and if one's home is illuminated by gas, it is a saving there is only the recourse to the unsightly chandelier protectors to keep the ceiling from getting smudged. The oilcloth can be washed frequently and is kept, by the aid of a damp cloth, as good as new for infinite spaces of time or until one moves to a new apartment.
The task of putting on the oilcloth requires an expert, as the joining is not the easiest thing to do. It is so, that it is a 69 minutes. The occasion on which this record was made was called a "singing battle." He began with "I Will Follow Jesus," and hymn after hymn followed swiftly. When he reached the doxology after singing eight extra hymns he was 2 1/2 minutes ahead of the stipulated time. When he finished, he shouted, "Glorious Lord, I've broken the record!"

Broken the Record.
A London paper says that an adjutant in the aviation army has achieved the feat of flying over the English Channel in 69 minutes. The occasion on which this record was made was called a "singing battle." He began with "I Will Follow Jesus," and hymn after hymn followed swiftly. When he reached the doxology after singing eight extra hymns he was 2 1/2 minutes ahead of the stipulated time. When he finished, he shouted, "Glorious Lord, I've broken the record!"

Political Quips.
Every politician believes he is good enough for any office.—Archibald Globe.
And now the measurements of the earth are to be taken. We hope this is not in the interests of some political party.—Philadelphia North American.
The voting machine at Rochester told the result in 37 minutes after the polls closed. The next thing in line will be a voting machine that hands out a \$3 bill when the voter hits it the right way.—Minnesota Journal.

FASHION AND FABRIC.

Among the novelties in winter waists is a Norfolk outwary with a deep yoke front. Military effects continue to appear among winter basque bodices, jackets and coats.
Nearly all the long Russian circular capes are finished with a deep flounce at the edge.
Some of the latest French basque bodices have oddly scalloped, open fronts, with fancifully finished sleeve tops to match.
The velvet ladies' cloth in exquisite light and deep colors is imported. It is figured with small or medium sized dots in silk chenille.
One of the very popular winter skirt models is formed with five goss, slash shaped at the top and a deep circular lower

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock; 15 cents a week; 50 cents a month; \$1 a year in advance.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning; \$1 a year in advance.

A. W. HARDMAN.

The Transcript Building, Bank Street, North Adams, Mass.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by The Transcript up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY"

From the seal of the city of North Adams

MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 5 98

ADVERTISERS in The Transcript are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

COMMUNICATIONS on live topics are solicited by the Transcript. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

THE PARKER MOVEMENT.

The John Parker mass meeting proposed for Tuesday evening raises two questions—did John know about the scheme and will John run? There is no question beyond these, for if John runs John will be defeated. There is no call upon him to run and there can be no reasonable excuse for his being in the field. Mr. Parker competed as a republican for the republican nomination without any more reason for the competition than a desire to satisfy his personal ambition. He was defeated although his supporters had resorted to the last political trick and had gathered in every vote they could by all kinds of promises, persuasion and influence. No man's candidacy for office has done as much to put the republican party to shame as John Parker's candidacy for mayor. Now, after a desperate attempt to secure the nomination by abuse of opponents, political treachery and a wanton disregard of all political ethics, these supporters of Mr. Parker plan to get him into the field on nomination papers. If Mr. Parker is consenting to the scheme the people must believe that his thirst for office has overcome his good judgment. Mr. Parker will be taught that there is yet no room for political piracy in this city.

TO WHAT BASE USES.

"The fair to be successful in these times must present something more novel than fat cattle and big squashes. Even a live governor fails to attract a very big crowd these days. When William B. Plunkett took President McKinley up to the Hoosac Valley fair at North Adams a year ago the gate receipts were more satisfactory." The Springfield Republican said that yesterday morning indicating that it was ashamed of itself. But, to turn from matters of good taste to things mercenary as per example, why not repeat the feature? We had President McKinley, Alger, Long and Lodge last year and it would be ever so much more interesting to have them now. They might each speak on subjects chosen by the New York Sun and answer questions put by the Republican. Secretary Alger might review Company M, and probably the wonderful executive ability of Secretary Long could get the Oregon up the Hoosac. Supposing Hobson could come along and give a realistic illustration of the sinking of the Merrimac—the river runs past the agricultural society's grounds. Councillor Plunkett has a vast opportunity.

RETURN A GOOD MAN.

In helping Pittsfield to choose her mayor the Springfield Republican editorially says:

"The mayor who has served his city for a year, provided he is a fit man for the office and has given proper attention to the city's business, can be trusted to do better work the second year. He knows better what ought to be done and how to do it, and will be more efficient and have a stronger grasp upon affairs."

That is a bit of good sense. This city has shown that this kind of opinion is about her way of looking at things. So Mayor Cady will have a chance to improve on his first year's work. By the way, has it been forgotten that among the principal comments on the charter was one which held that the responsibility placed on the mayor would cause a strong tendency to the re-election of a satisfactory chief executive. Some people dreamed that the right man once found would have almost a civil service tenure of office. Of course these are days when self-seeking politicians are abroad, but the people can be trusted.

A manful course wins in the end.

Let us be serious and vote for Mayor Cady. We have fooled around long enough.

There are more cases of real want in this city than most heads on soft pillows dream of.

If we are forced by circumstances to believe some thing about some men these men have themselves to blame.

It is nearly time for the republicans who have followed the fate of John Parker to come to the sense of their position.

The chorus girl with the Fireside Companion picture face attracted more attention at the opera Saturday night than the star.

What next? We read: "Annual Christmas sale of the Universalist ladies." Not marked down because a little out of season, we hope.

These democrats who chuckle at the prospect of dividing the republican party seem to be blind to the danger such division would bring their own organization.

It is staggering this year to think of buying a hospital ball ticket. But the women have given long notice and the hospital needs money so begin saving the pennies.

There will be an active, healthy and winning republican party in this city when those who are now attempting to divide it have been forgotten. This has reference to a not very distant future.

It is observed that Congressman Lawrence is quoted in Washington dispatches as in favor of monetary legislation. It would be interesting to have the congressman's opinion on what would meet the needs of the country in this line.

The Sunday school convention to be held in this city tomorrow is worthy of the support of all members of the churches concerned. The association declares that it is "organized to bring pastors, officers and teachers of every evangelical church together at convenient points for conference, mutual help and encouragement." There could be no worthier object. In these days of vaunted brotherhood a little of the real thing would be encouraging.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

prestigious country thereby attained to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt and firmly established within eight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

On May 7 the government was advised officially of the victory at Manila and at once inquired of the commander of our forces what could be required. The information was received on the 15th of May and the first army expedition sailed May 25 and arrived at Manila June 30. Their expeditions soon followed, the first consisting of 641 officers and 1,688 enlisted men.

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early turning and capture of the city, and the absolute military occupancy of the whole island.

The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invaded Manila from the north and eastern sides, but were constrained by the superior arms and general Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone.

Obedience to the United States alone enjoins the overcoming of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever available as the speedy and sure means of peace. A divided victory was not permissible, for the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

Following the comprehensive scheme of general operations, powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11 the United States battleship, the USS Winslow, was engaged in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cienfuegos, a gallant ensign, Worth W. Bagley, and four seamen falling. These gallant efforts were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 13 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de los Rios, on May 30, Commodore Schley's squadron, bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that the ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive advantage.

[The president here refers to the military and naval operations on Cuba and Porto Rico, and refers to the assumption of affairs by the latter island by the United States government.]

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war with Spain were: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 61; total, 91.

It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in the great battles and numerous perilous undertakings, and blockade and bombardment, and in the loss of our troops were transported to distant lands and were engaged in a long and severe battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,688 killed and wounded, and in the campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun, a flag or a transport of ship, and with the exception of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

On Aug. 7, 46 days from the date of the landing of General Shafter's army in Cuba and 21 days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and our entire force was returned to the United States.

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.

State. The United States. They were absent from the United States only two months.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, brought to the Spanish government a sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now become wholly unequal. It made overtures of peace through the French ambassador, and with the consent of his government, had acted the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war. On July 26 M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to accept the Spanish offer which would be willing to make peace. On July 26, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar and headed M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol afterwards signed. On Aug. 10 the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted the conditions of the terms imposed as to the evacuation of the island of Cuba, the Ladrone group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines. Concerning that discussion on this point the secretary of state, in a letter to the Spanish minister, pointed out that the United States could not accept the only reply being at present as a virtual ultimatum, a draft of protocol embodying the terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, with the understanding that the details as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On Aug. 12 M. Cambon announced his receipt of the protocol signed by the Spanish minister. Accordingly on the evening of Aug. 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and the secretary of state as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol issued a proclamation of Aug. 12 suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The necessary orders to that end were at once given by telegraph. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico was at once raised in like manner. On Aug. 15 the muster out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, appointed William B. Davis, late secretary of state, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye and George Gray, senators of the United States, and Whitehall, to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. The protocol provided that the commissioners should meet on Oct. 1 five commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress and trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the president with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

I do not discuss at this time the government for the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. The treaty to be negotiated will be the result of the peace which will be made after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until the congress has legislated otherwise it will be my duty to continue the military government of the territories since our occupation and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and security of the island.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, and promote peace and good will among all inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. A spirit of complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

With the one exception of the rupture of the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of states adjusted, refused or prevented no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

The sympathy of the American people have justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austria-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the empress queen of that historic realm.

Despite the brief time allotted for preparation, the exhibit of this country at the universal exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than any other of the countries. The worth of such a result in making known our national capacity to supply the world's markets, is obvious.

The Nicaragua canal commission under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 14, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the sundry civil act of June 4 of that year, has nearly completed its labors and the report of the commission, together with the proper route, the feasibility and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years engaged the attention of the respective countries.

It appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed United States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the details of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the necessity of some definite action by the congress at this session in the line of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. The construction of such a maritime highway is now a task of the highest importance to that intimate and reciprocal communication between our eastern and western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective extension of our influence and commerce in the Pacific. It is our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its fulfillment by this government, are propositions which do not meet the congress will duly appreciate and accept.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but it has a prospect that the vast commerce which the necessity of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese use has built up in these regions may not be prejudicially affected by exclusive treatment by the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude in view of the arrest and revival of the old sentiment of racial hostility and prejudice to an alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. In the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Shanghai and at Kaitum in 1895, the United States minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection for any menaced Americans in this and to demand in case of lawless injury to person or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of American and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the British government, and the British consul in Manila, who fulfilled their desire to establish a friendly relationship with the United States, elicited high commendation. It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain with respect to the Division of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all source of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

The question of reciprocal commercial relations with Greece, including the restoration of currents to the free list, is under consideration. Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the forced cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union, was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the U. S. S. Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Kitchin to Honolulu, and instructed him to hand this important legislative act, to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply, but impressively, accomplished on Aug. 12 last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

The attention of congress is called to the fact that our consular officers, having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, and to provide for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries under our consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation be enacted upon this subject in order to meet the changed conditions.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Behring sea are being pressed to a settlement. The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by the Turkish government for the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justice.

After more than two years from the appointment of consul of this country to Zuercher, he has received his exequatur. The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, went into effect on June 1 following. It has relieved our ports of export trade from undue embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments in the interest of the commerce of the United States are in progress under both sections of the tariff act.

Negotiations to the same end, with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been neglected to improve the import duty schedule of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will result in a more complete and healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

The experiences of the last year bring to our attention the importance of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by our people and our commerce. It should be our object to minimize the damage and the inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property as sacrosanct, except by the force of the forces of belligerent powers.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including \$4,751,100, repaid from the Pacific railroad, amounted to \$408,321,325, and its expenditures to \$443,268,592, and from internal revenue \$170,906,641. Our surplus on account of the Pacific railroad, a decrease of \$35,156,690 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to \$291,411,173, a decrease from the preceding year of \$90,624,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$2,212,100, a deficiency of \$112,000,000.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard and has established more firmly the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the treasury.

If none so much of my recommendation of December 1897, I should like to see when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold when the government is unable to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes, a non-interest bearing debt should be issued to redeem them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them out again except on demand and for gold. This is the only way to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold. It is not to be inferred that the legislation relating to our currency is not required; in the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept constant and yet be so that the needs of the country may be met, is a most important one.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of American and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the British government, and the British consul in Manila, who fulfilled their desire to establish a friendly relationship with the United States, elicited high commendation. It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain with respect to the Division of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all source of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

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The attention of congress is called to the fact that our consular officers, having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, and to provide for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries under our consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation be enacted upon this subject in order to meet the changed conditions.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Behring sea are being pressed to a settlement. The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by the Turkish government for the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justice.

After more than two years from the appointment of consul of this country to Zuercher, he has received his exequatur. The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, went into effect on June 1 following. It has relieved our ports of export trade from undue embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other governments in the interest of the commerce of the United States are in progress under both sections of the tariff act.

Negotiations to the same end, with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been neglected to improve the import duty schedule of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the department of agriculture will result in a more complete and healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

The experiences of the last year bring to our attention the importance of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by our people and our commerce. It should be our object to minimize the damage and the inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property as sacrosanct, except by the force of the forces of belligerent powers.

merce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subjects, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the congress.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established in the United States a frequent and intimate communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands.

Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is manifest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. The events whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the president to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be given him to recruit for the army within the limits of the government of the islands with the government of which service are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. The increase of the army of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

The war with Spain had new and exceptional features. The most notable of these was the necessity of meeting by the prompt detail and despatch of experienced men from the established forces by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway-mail and post-office service, so far as necessary, to this new need.

The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy, relative to the increase in the navy, have by earnest approval:

1—Three seagoing, sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,000,000 each.

2—Three seagoing, sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,000,000 each.

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4—Six seagoing, sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and greatest radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$1,000,000 each.

I join with the secretary of the navy in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice admiral be temporarily removed, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

I earnestly urge upon congress the importance of legislation providing for the taking of the 15th census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the scheduled statistics necessary to the enumeration of the population.

There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the rolls on the same date of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of Dec. 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year was \$149,000,000. The amount disbursed from that sum was \$144,651,878.30, leaving a balance of \$4,348,121.70 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the treasury. There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-first congress, making a total of 488 pensioners by congressional enactments since 1881.

The total receipts of the patent office during the past year were \$1,253,913.41. The expenditures were \$1,081,632.78, leaving a surplus of \$172,280.63.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Educate your Bowels With Cascara Candy. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 25c. 50c. C. C. Co. 111 N. 2nd St. St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25 and 50 cents.

WATCHES

Of every kind and description

For Christmas.

We not only have the assortment, but we can save you money and will convince you that we are headquarters in this line if you will call at

HIGLEY
WATCHMAKER OPTICIAN

Select your Christmas gifts now while stock is complete.

Holiday Specials.

Standard Sterling Silver Novelties From 25 cts up.

Somewhat New Wave Crest Ware Beautiful and Elegant. Call and see it.

White, The Jeweler 80 Main Street.

Boston Store. Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, DEC. 5, 1898.

WEATHER—Snow or rain tonight, warmer tomorrow, variable winds.

---JACKETS---

Today (Monday) we have made our Jackets even more desirable than ever. We have not space to advertise prices, but come expecting to find the Jacket that you want. And come in the morning, for it is then you will get better service.

Underwear. Blankets.

Saturday a tremendous success. In fact, the whole week was phenomenal, which all means here is where the value is. Here at the Boston Store.

We have some (25) twenty five of the better Blankets which we have decided to close out. You will find them displayed at the Domestic Department.

Telephone—North Adams, 107-2.

BOSTON STORE,

Blackinton Block.

Holiday Goods at the Nut Shell
From now until January 1, 1899, we will sell sealed goods as follows:
1 Quart Bottle Whiskey, 100 Proof,
1 Quart Bottle Fine Old Port Wine,
1 Quart Bottle Fine Old Sherry Wine,
All for \$1.50.
J. B. Keane & Co.
15 Center Street.
Orders by mail promptly delivered.

--HARRINGTON'S MARKET--

Leads them all for Choice Stock and Low Prices.

Native Pork.

Pork Loins, strictly fresh, 8c pound.
Fresh Pork Shoulders, 7c pound.
Sugar Cured Smoked Shoulders, sweet, nice and mellow, 7c pound,
Pork Chops, 3 pounds for 25c.
Pure Pork Sausage, 3 pounds for 25c.
Native Chicken, choice stock, 14c per lb.

Fred J. Nichols & Co.

GRADING AND SODDING
Neatly and promptly done. Would solicit a share of your patronage.
181 WEST MAIN ST.,
North Adams, Mas.

Boston & Albany
Railroad,
Trains leave North Adams, daily except

3.10, 5.30 p. m.
 Sundays only 9.25 a. m., 1.50 and 6 p. m.
 Connecting at: Alford with Watfield,
 Brimfield, Worcester and Beaton, also
 for New York, Albany and the West.
 Time tables and further particulars
 may be had of—
 G. H. PATRICK, Ticket Agt.,
 North Adams, Mass.
 A. S. HANSON, G. P. & T.,
 Boston, Mass.

The Adams
National Bank
of NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
Incorporated 1832. Reorganized 1865.
CAPITAL \$500,000
SURPLUS FUND \$170,000
ASSETS \$670,000

W. H. PATTERD, Cashier,
Directors, A. C. Houghton, E. S. Wil-
kinson, C. A. Whitaker, Hon. George E.
Lawrence, W. A. Gallup, W. G. Cady, C.
W. Chase, H. G. Clark, H. G. E. Fisher

**Accounts and collec-
tions solicited.**


L. Shields MASON
AND
RICHVIEW AVE. BUILDER

Work done at the lowest
prices possible for good work
Estimates on work cheerfully given.

**Sheet Music 25c.
Regular price 50c.**

Dear Old College Chums,
Chas. K. Harris' latest.
Just as the Sun Went down,
A Patetic Ballad of the Late War,
By Udal Syn.
Only a Letter From Home,
H. W. Tenant.
She Was Lied in Old Kentucky,
H. Brimsted.
And hundreds of others,
Underwood's Music Rooms
2 Golden St.


DR. MOTT'S
PENNYROYAL PILLS



They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are

"Life Savers"

to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot be harmful, becomes a pleasure. 50c per box by mail. **Sole Sold by druggists.**

Prepared at  **Manufact N.Y.**

For sale by J. H. C. PRATT, 30 Main St.

Advertise?

In the legitimate extension of advertising patronage to local newspapers there is often a lack of public spirit on the part of some manufacturers, wholesale merchants and others. Without newspapers a city

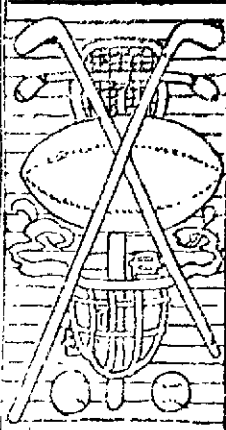
or town would be awarding a place on the map. Everybody knows that. There is no business in a town that would not in some shape receive benefit from advertising—or at least it would be an incidental way of advertising the town. Yet many of those who expect the newspaper to bear this burden for their own or the general welfare, never reinforce the journalistic shew of war to the extent of a nickel per annum. We

local pride, every business should advertise regularly; at all events, to a certain extent, and do it as a general principle, just as every live business man carries insurance.—
New York Tribune

The Daily Transcript
with a circulation guaranteed
to exceed \$3,500
STANDS UP FOR NORTH ADAMS.

LADIES Who Have Used Them
Recommend as THE BEST
OF REMEDIES.
Crown Brand
TRI-NITRIL PILLS.
Do not fail to get "Tri-nitral" pills,
and you will find them the best
of remedies for all your other troubles.
They are sold by all druggists and
grocers. Write for sample and
book FREE OF CHARGE.
BIOLOGICAL CO., BOX 1590, BOSTON, MASS.

Dramatic and Sporting



THE VENERABLE DEAN OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When a boy is all but born in a theater, when for generations back his forebears had led the alluring life of the play actor and when the very playground of his childhood is in dusty

childish eyes were wont to look upon, and in this huge and dusty toyshop, made for children of a large growth, I got my first experience.

"I had seen many rehearsals and sometimes got a peep at the play, hav-

ing been taken on 'in arms' as a property child in groups of happy peasantry. Naturally, therefore, I was stagestruck at an early age, and as I had a theater stocked with scenery and properties I could indulge my passion at a small expense, especially as my stock company were volunteers, consisting of two little boys and their sister, who used to play with me on Saturdays.

After scoring a dubious success in the

triple of Thespis, started out from Albany for a theatrical tour of the west. The family was in straitened circumstances, and in those days a journey from the east to Chicago was no insignificant venture. During their adventurous trip to the west they led the life of the old fashioned English strolling players, giving performances in the different towns as they went through the country, sometimes with success and sometimes with dismal failure. At Buffalo the party embarked for Chicago, passage being paid in part by dramatic performances given in the cabin of the little steamer.

At the age of 22 Joseph Jefferson had mastered the important role of Morrell in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and as a young manager had produced with great success "The Sea of Ice" and "The Nihilist." Those early days of struggle and poverty became a memory only. In 1855 he visited London and Paris. On his return he was engaged for the leading comedy parts in Laura Keane's theater in New York, making his first appearance as Dr. Pangloss in Coleman's comedy of "The Heir at Law." This was followed the next season by the remarkably successful play "Our American Cousin," on the triumph of which pivoted the career of Jefferson, Laura Keane and others.

Mr. Jefferson's delineation of the keen and shrewd Yankee, Asa Patchard, was an entirely original conception on the American stage and was a presage of the admirable character acting which this student of human nature was to give to the new M. "Our American Cousin" had a phenomenal run, and its success established Mr. Jefferson at Laura Keane's theater. Here he played such parts as Newman Noggs in "Nicholas Nickleby," Caleb Plummer in "The Heir at Law," and the Heir.

After last year's contest it was free-predicted by the experts that the records then made would stand for a long time, but the management hopes, possible, to rival them in the forthcoming long distance riders in this country have been secured, and James Kennedy, the representative of the American Cycle Racing association, who went abroad for talent, has secured a number of the best men that Europe can boast.

A more representative field of starters for an affair of this sort has never been seen. There will be about 30 contestants all told, it being the desire of the management to keep the entries within that number, as more would be unwieldy on the limited space necessitated by an indoor track and would cause frequent accidents. Among the riders will be Americans, Englishmen, Swiss, Irishmen, Germans, Swedes and Frenchmen. Several old favorites will start, and much new and promising talent will be seen.

Notable among the starters will be Charles W. Miller, the winner of last year's contest, and Freddy Hale, the popular Irishman who scored a victory in 1896. Another crack from the Emerald Isle, with a big reputation on the other side of the water, has come over and is expected to give his countryman a great run for Irish, if not for premier, honors. His name is Pat O'Mahon, Etienne A. Stephane, the Frenchman who rode so well last winter until injured, will also start, as will Joseph, the long distance champion of France, Frederick, the famous Swiss, who ran second to Miller when the latter won the 72 hour race in Paris last summer and who the American says is one of the greatest long distance cyclists in the world, will also try for a share of the purse. Rice, Schinner, Walter, Pierce, Louis Gimm, John Lawson, Beacon, Fred Forster, Julius and other public favorites have been training faithfully for the event and hope to carry off some of the money.

Many dark horses have been picked for favorites, and there is the usual number of sure winners. It is foolish, however, to make predictions on such an event as this, for so many factors enter into the result, any one of which may put a man in the front rank or place him at a very serious disadvantage. A bad spill, caused probably through no fault of his own, may easily force a leader to leave several places, and it does not do sufficient damage to make him cease riding any longer. Another very important factor is the handling of a rider. An experienced trainer will often pluck a man on the verge of collapse and pull him through among the leaders. The accommodations for the men while undergoing their hard

THE SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Interest in the Contest at Fever Heat in New York. Splendid Galaxy of Riders Will Compete.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Interest in the great international six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, New York, has been gradually increasing during the past few weeks, until now, on the eve of the contest, it is the one topic of all who are in any way interested in cycling.

The contestants will start on their weary task at 12:05 a. m. sharp on Dec. 5, and the race will end 112 hours later. The fastest kind of a board track has been laid in the vast amphitheater, measuring ten laps to the mile. Great care has been taken in its construction, so that there may be no objection afterward as to genuineness of the records because of the course being short, as was the case last year.

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task will be better this year than ever before. The greatest trial of six day riders, of course, is the want of sleep. A man of the name of George of Brooklyn, who has been a patient plodder, though not a brilliant performer, in such a task in years gone by and who is entered in this one, has occupied a night position during the past year and has managed to sleep a day. He says that he has grown fat lately and that six days with no sleep will not be hard on him, as he will be losing but 24 hours of it altogether.

There has been a good deal of opposition in many quarters to holding six day races by people who say that they are hurtful and liable to make the contestants physical wrecks, and that even if they prevent the after effects on their conditions are bound to be harmful owing to the continued exertion, loss of sleep and the heroic methods sometimes resorted to by the trainers to induce their men to keep up with the work. In reply to these charges those in favor of such contests assert that the history of six day racing has yet to show a fatality and that no rider has ever died from the effects of one, for none of those who competed in the first of these events in the early eighties is yet dead. Leading, Ashinger, Schock and many other old timers are still in the game, the three named having taken part in last year's contest in Madison Square Garden.

Good six day material is generally found among matured men, though many youngsters have successfully ridden in the contests. Major Taylor, the well known colored rider, finished in the 1896 race, and, far from being a physical wreck, his wonderful riding since then, and especially his season's record, leading Ashinger, Schock and many other old timers are still in the game, the three named having taken part in last year's contest in Madison Square Garden.

Several of the riders have said that they will endeavor to beat the figures for the 142 hour contest set up by Miller last December. In that race the Chicago man, in six days of phenomenal riding, covered 1,983 miles 855 yards, corrected measurement. During that period he enjoyed only eight hours of sleep and was off the track a total of 9 hours and 45 minutes. He finished wonderfully fresh and showed practically no signs of his terrible ordeal at the end. Soon after the race was over he gave a two mile exhibition, paced by a tandem, covering the distance in 5:25, which was wonderful after such a task as he had just performed.

Those who have never witnessed a six day bicycle race can hardly imagine the scenes presented. The contestants circle the track in a never ending routine, a rider now and then possibly falling asleep on his wheel and going right on in that condition only to suddenly fall off or run into the picket fence at the side of the track. Now and then the sleeping rider is awakened by his watchful trainer, who dashes a quantity of ice cold water in his face, only to be abused by the weary pedaler for rousing him. Sometimes when a man falls off his wheel, either through weakness or a collision, he lies contentedly where he is and it is only with threats and force that he can be made to continue his task.

The riders often get queer notions into their heads. Sometimes they imagine that their handlers have conspired to rob them of their sleep, or they complain

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Those who have never witnessed a six day bicycle race can hardly imagine the scenes presented. The contestants circle the track in a never ending routine, a rider now and then possibly falling asleep on his wheel and going right on in that condition only to suddenly fall off or run into the picket fence at the side of the track. Now and then the sleeping rider is awakened by his watchful trainer, who dashes a quantity of ice cold water in his face, only to be abused by the weary pedaler for rousing him. Sometimes when a man falls off his wheel, either through weakness or a collision, he lies contentedly where he is and it is only with threats and force that he can be made to continue his task.

The riders often get queer notions into their heads. Sometimes they imagine that their handlers have conspired to rob them of their sleep, or they complain

task will be better this year than ever before. The greatest trial of six day riders, of course, is the want of sleep. A man of the name of George of Brooklyn, who has been a patient plodder, though not a brilliant performer, in such a task in years gone by and who is entered in this one, has occupied a night position during the past year and has managed to sleep a day. He says that he has grown fat lately and that six days with no sleep will not be hard on him, as he will be losing but 24 hours of it altogether.

There has been a good deal of opposition in many quarters to holding six day races by people who say that they are hurtful and liable to make the contestants physical wrecks, and that even if they prevent the after effects on their conditions are bound to be harmful owing to the continued exertion, loss of sleep and the heroic methods sometimes resorted to by the trainers to induce their men to keep up with the work. In reply to these charges those in favor of such contests assert that the history of six day racing has yet to show a fatality and that no rider has ever died from the effects of one, for none of those who competed in the first of these events in the early eighties is yet dead. Leading, Ashinger, Schock and many other old timers are still in the game, the three named having taken part in last year's contest in Madison Square Garden.

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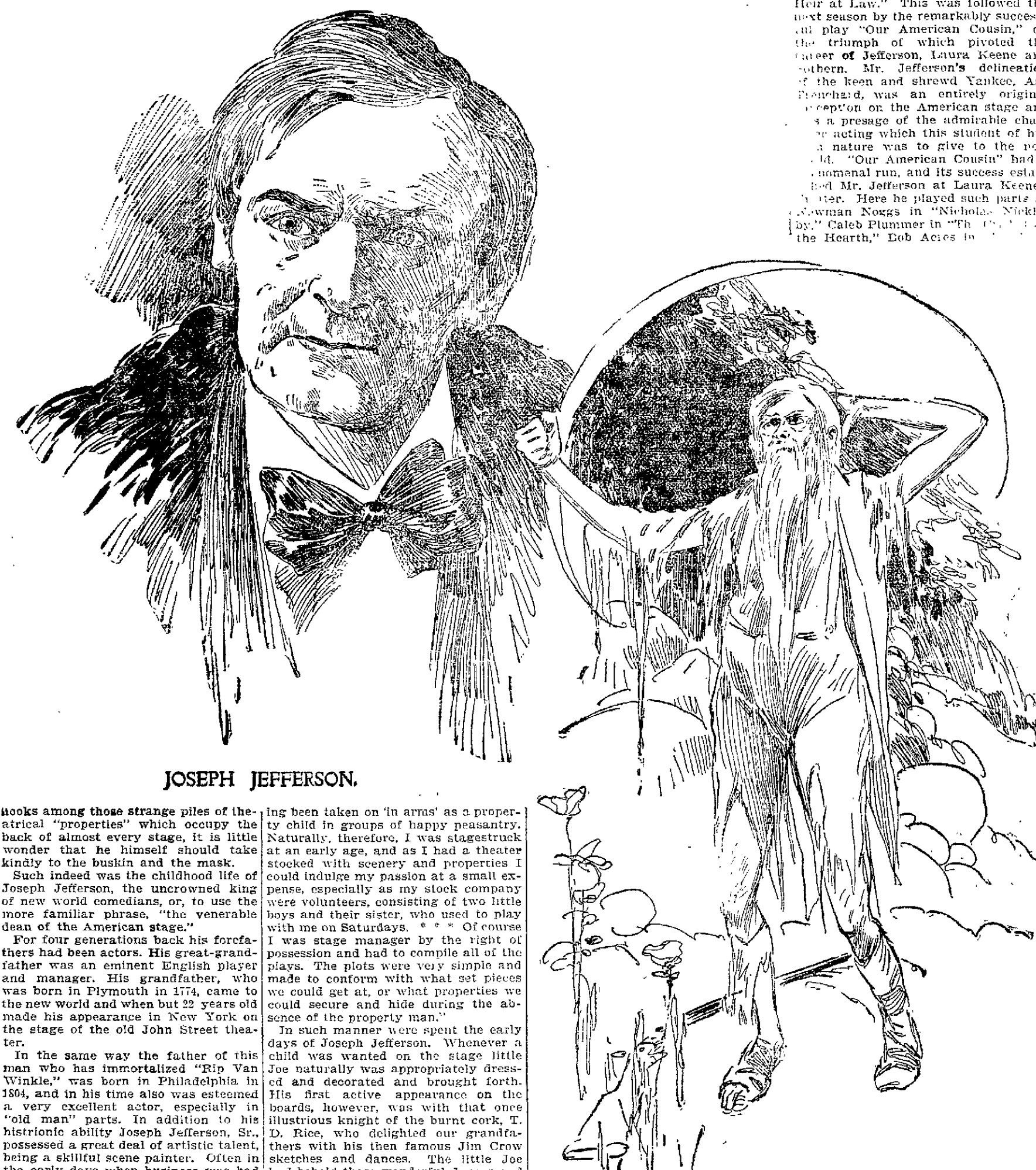
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JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

books among those strange piles of theatrical "properties" which occupy the back of almost every stage, it is little wonder that he himself should take kindly to the buskin and the mask.

Such indeed was the childhood life of Joseph Jefferson, the uncrowned king of new world comedians, or, to use the more familiar phrase, "the venerable dean of the American stage."

For four generations back his forefathers had been actors. His great-grandfather was an eminent English player and manager. His grandfather, who was born in Plymouth in 1774, came to the new world and when but 22 years old made his appearance in New York on the stage of the old John Street theater.

In the same way the father of this man who has immortalized "Rip Van Winkle," was born in Philadelphia in 1804, and in his time also was esteemed a very excellent actor, especially in "old man" parts. In addition to his histrionic ability Joseph Jefferson, Sr., possessed a great deal of artistic talent, being a skillful scene painter. Often in the early days when business was bad the actor would wield the brush as a painter of signs and thereby replenish the exhausted family coffers. This artistic ability was inherited by his son, who has found time to produce a number of paintings far above mediocrity.

The younger Jefferson—our own Jefferson of the genial heart and the merry voice—has given some charmingly ingenious glimpses of that early theatrical life, with its mingled vicissitudes, disasters and pleasures. Speaking of his childhood memories, Mr. Jefferson, in his autobiography whimsically says of the theater under whose shadow he passed his first years: "It was a rickety, old, frame building, with a broad gable, facing on a wide avenue and situated in the city of Washington. The door from our back entry opened upon the stage, and as a toddling little chap in a short frock I was allowed full run of the place. So 'behind the scenes' was my first playhouse. And what a playhouse it was, filled with all sorts of material for the exercise of my youthful imagination!"

The great actor thus humorously reveals those early influences which decided what should be his future life work. In that rickety, old Washington theater the youthful Jefferson played his childish games among gaudily painted scenes of the bay of Naples, and a Roman palace, and the dismal tomb of the Canute, and the robbers' cave into which old Ali Baba went to lug the bags of gold he had stolen from the Forty Thieves. Here, too, he remembers seeing Fanny Kemble and Tyrone Power, the Irish comedian, and many other great actors of the time.

"These," says Mr. Jefferson, speaking of the stage properties amid which he played, "were the kind of objects my

ing been taken on 'in arms' as a property child in groups of happy peasantry. Naturally, therefore, I was stagestruck at an early age, and as I had a theater stocked with scenery and properties I could indulge my passion at a small expense, especially as my stock company were volunteers, consisting of two little boys and their sister, who used to play with me on Saturdays.

In such manner were spent the early days of Joseph Jefferson. Whenever a child was wanted on the stage little Joe naturally was appropriately dressed and decorated and brought forth. His first active appearance on the boards, however, was with that once illustrious knight of the burnt cork, T. D. Rice, who delighted our grandfathers with his then famous Jim Crow sketches and dances. The little Joe had beheld these wonderful dances and learned to imitate them. One day the comedian himself caught the child at his mimetic performance and straightway insisted on his appearance in public. The child was put in a big bag and carried on the stage by Jim Crow, where, during one of the comedian's gigs, he was dumped out head first before the eyes of the astonished house. Then the little child of 4 years, dressed and disguised exactly as the big comedian, danced and sang in turn with his large confederate. The experiment was a great success. Pennies, sixpences and shillings showered down on the stage, and little Joe secured some \$3.

A short time afterward the tiny actor was taken to New York, where he appeared in a most wonderful combat scene. This scene represented an American sailor as vanquishing and planting his victorious foot on a Greek pirate, at the same time exultingly waving a star spangled banner above his own head.

Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage" contains the following notice of this dramatic performance, which, by the way, must have been the first press criticism lavished upon the aspiring young comedian: "Master Titus, whose songs and dances were much applauded, took a benefit on the 30th, when he appeared with Master Joseph Jefferson in a celebrated combat, it being the first dramatic appearance of the juvenile supernumerary ranks. This little fellow was the grandson of the great comedian of the same name, and is the third Joseph Jefferson known to our stage. He was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829."

In 1838, a few years after his New York "debut," little Joe, with his father and his mother, who was likewise a dis-

ting small town of Chicago, the light-hearted little band of players turned southward, giving popular performances in Dubuque, Galena, Memphis and other towns along the way. These performances were indeed the veriest "barnstormings," the plays being presented in the eating rooms of hotels, in barns, in outhouses, in fact in any convenient building that offered and in which a stage could be put up. Sometimes the "house" was a losing one and sometimes not. For a time, though, the older Jefferson was forced to bring out his paintbrushes to turn a few dollars painting signs and decorating ceilings.

But before long a shadow fell on that happy-go-lucky, hardworking family. In the city of Mobile the genial, lovable and philosophic actor and painter fell a victim to the yellow fever, then raging in the south, and died in a few days. Little Joe's courageous mother, nothing daunted, opened a boarding house in Mobile for a time to tide them over a temporary embarrassment, and then once again went on the road, making her way down the Mississippi and thence into Texas and Mexico.

All this time the young actor had been earning by hard work and rough knocks that dramatic and theatrical experience which he was to turn to such good account in later years. He had already come in contact with Macready, the old English actor, and James Wallack.

From that time the rise of the young comedian was rapid. In a few years he appeared in Philadelphia, and under the management of Burton and afterward conducted the dramatic performances of the Peale museum in the Quaker City. After a season of this work he started out on his first stage engagement. In New York he met and mar-

ried in 1849 Miss Lockyer, an actress, and for the next decade was busily engaged in managing and acting, all the while unceasingly carrying on his dramatic studies.

At the age of 22 Joseph Jefferson had mastered the important role of Morrell in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and as a young manager had produced with great success "The Sea of Ice" and "The Nihilist." Those early days of struggle and poverty became a memory only. In 1855 he visited London and Paris. On his return he was engaged for the leading comedy parts in Laura Keane's theater in New York, making his first appearance as Dr. Pangloss in Coleman's comedy of "The Heir at Law." This was followed the next season by the remarkably successful play "Our American Cousin," on the triumph of which pivoted the career of Jefferson, Laura Keane and others.

Mr. Jefferson's delineation of the keen and shrewd Yankee, Asa Patchard, was an entirely original conception on the American stage and was a presage of the admirable character acting which this student of human nature was to give to the new M. "Our American Cousin" had a phenomenal run, and its success established Mr. Jefferson at Laura Keane's theater. Here he played such parts as Newman Noggs in "Nicholas Nickleby," Caleb Plummer in "The Heir at Law," and the Heir.

After last year's contest it was free-predicted by the experts that the records then made would stand for a long time, but the management hopes, possible, to rival them in the forthcoming long distance riders in this country have been secured, and James Kennedy, the representative of the American Cycle Racing association, who went abroad for talent, has secured a number of the best men that Europe can boast.

A more representative field of starters for an affair of this sort has never been seen. There will be about 30 contestants all told, it being the desire of the management to keep the entries within that number, as more would be unwieldy on the limited space necessitated by an indoor track and would cause frequent accidents. Among the riders will be Americans, Englishmen, Swiss, Irishmen, Germans, Swedes and Frenchmen. Several old favorites will start, and much new and promising talent will be seen.

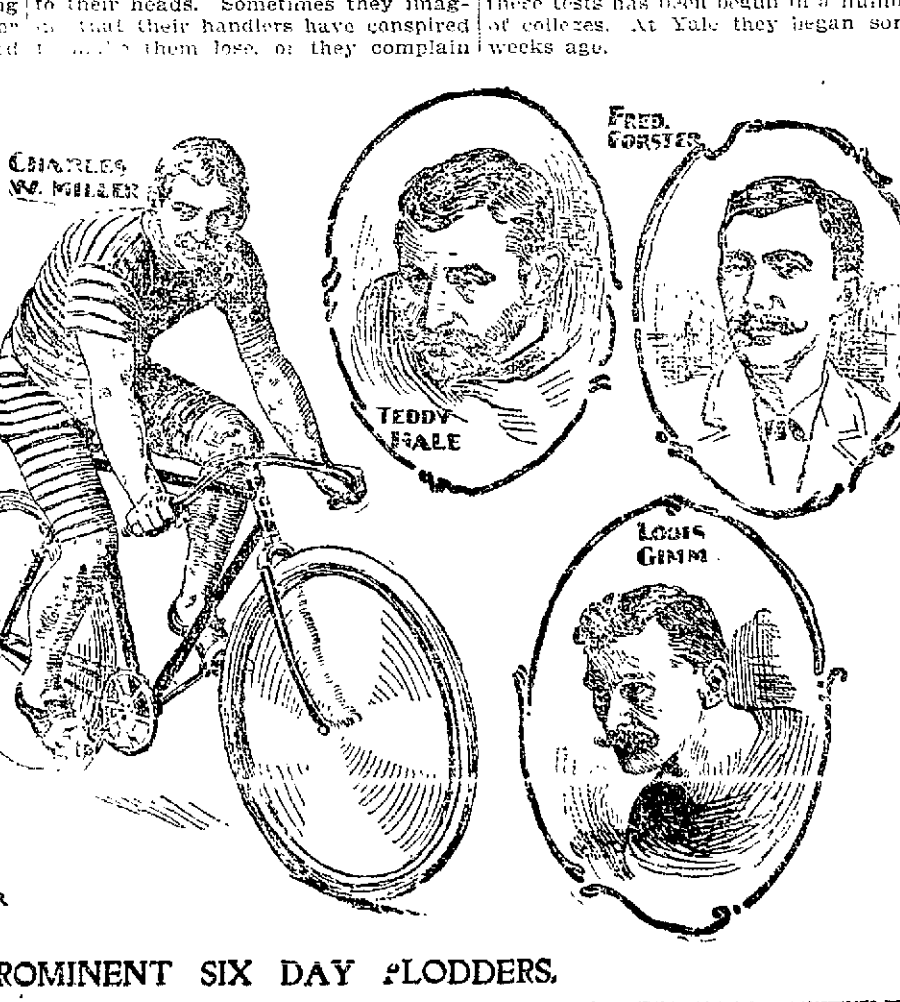
Notable among the starters will be Charles W. Miller, the winner of last year's contest, and Freddy Hale, the popular Irishman who scored a victory in 1896. Another crack from the Emerald Isle, with a big reputation on the other side of the water, has come over and is expected to give his countryman a great run for Irish, if not for premier, honors. His name is Pat O'Mahon, Etienne A. Stephane, the Frenchman who rode so well last winter until injured, will also start, as will Joseph, the long distance champion of France, Frederick, the famous Swiss, who ran second to Miller when the latter won the 72 hour race in Paris last summer and who the American says is one of the greatest long distance cyclists in the world, will also try for a share of the purse. Rice, Schinner, Walter, Pierce, Louis Gimm, John Lawson, Beacon, Fred Forster, Julius and other public favorites have been training faithfully for the event and hope to carry off some of the money.

Many dark horses have been picked for favorites, and there is the usual number of sure winners. It is foolish, however, to make predictions on such an event as this, for so many factors enter into the result, any one of which may put a man in the front rank or place him at a very serious disadvantage. A bad spill, caused probably through no fault of his own, may easily force a leader to leave several places, and it does not do sufficient damage to make him cease riding any longer. Another very important factor is the handling of a rider. An experienced trainer will often pluck a man on the verge of collapse and pull him through among the leaders. The accommodations for the men while undergoing their hard

task will be better this year than ever before. The greatest trial of six day riders, of course, is the want of sleep. A man of the name of George of Brooklyn, who has been a patient plodder, though not a brilliant performer, in such a task in years gone by and who is entered in this one, has occupied a night position during the past year and has managed to sleep a day. He says that he has grown fat lately and that six days with no sleep will not be hard on him, as he will be losing but 24 hours of it altogether.

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PROMINENT SIX DAY FLODDERS.

TOPICS OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Fiske has in view a big production of the dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," now being prepared for her by Langdon Mitchell, who, by the way, is the son of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia.

Lillian Russell has been re-engaged to appear in comic opera at Berlin in the spring.

William Faversham is quoted as saying: "Mr. Frohman is going to star Miss Adams and me in 'Romeo

